

**ESTILL COUNTY REPORT  
OF  
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN  
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES  
OF  
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE  
PRESERVES COMMISSION  
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# Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

## Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

### STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none    E = endangered    T = threatened    S = special concern    H = historic    X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none    C = candidate    LT = listed as threatened    LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

### RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

### COUNT DATA FIELDS

# OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Estill	Mosses	<i>Abietinella abietina</i>	Wire Fern Moss	T /	G4G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
		A calciphile, on dry, exposed rocks, soil, or turf on sand of partially stabilized dunes, among talus at the base of cliffs, or on humus in open coniferous stands.								
Estill	Mosses	<i>Tortula norvegica</i>	Tortula	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous soil and rock and in montane habitats (moist outcrops usually granite).								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	3	0	0	0	0
		PLAINS, PRAIRIES AND ROCKY HILLS.								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Calamagrostis porteri ssp. insperata</i>	Bent Reedgrass	E / SOMC	G4T3 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
		In IL, cool, nw and ne-facing, floristically rich, dry-mesic forests. Occurs in oak-hickory forest leaf litter zones to moss and lichen dominated substrates including sphagnum. (from report submitted to ILHP.)								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Castanea pumila</i>	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 1998); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Dichanthelium boreale</i>	Northern Witchgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
		SHORES, MEADOWS, FIELDS AND THICKETS, OPEN PINE WOODLANDS, OPENINGS ON SANDSTONE RIDGE TOPS.								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Elymus svensoni</i>	Svenson's Wildrye	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		XERIC ROCKY OPEN OR WOODED BLUFFS ALONG KY AND DIX RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Gratiola viscidula</i>	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Marhes, pond margins and alluvial woods (Fernald 1970); wet streambanks.								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	White Walnut	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		MESIC WOODED RAVINES AND ALONG STREAMS								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		BOGS, WET MEADOWS, BEACHES AND SHORES.								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Lathyrus venosus</i>	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		DRY TO MESIC SLOPE AND BOTTOMLAND FORESTS AND WOODLANDS, ESPECIALLY IN BASE-RICH SOILS (WEAKLEY 1998).								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i>	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	9	0	0	0	0
		Prairies and open hillsides in dry or gravelly soil and also on edges of limestone bluffs and glades. (rarely, bottomland forests - Steyermark, 1999.)								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Paxistima canbyi</i>	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	4	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Poa saltuensis</i>	Drooping Bluegrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Dry or rocky woods; also, northern hardwood forests, barrens and glades (Weakley 1998).								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
		Open woodlands and thickets.								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Solidago puberula</i>	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	1	0	0
		DRY OR PEATY STERILE SOILS, SANDS, ROCKY BARRENS, ETC.; ALSO BOGS, WET MEADOWS, AND WET PASTURES (WEAKLEY 1998).								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.								
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	E /	G5 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous ledges and woodlands, barrens, and gravels.								

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Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Thaspium pinnatifidum</i>	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.									
Estill	Vascular Plants	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> var. <i>rafinesquianum</i>	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry, esp. calcareous woods.									
Estill	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrery and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.									
Estill	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	0	2	0	0
	INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).									
Estill	Crustaceans	<i>Cambarus veteranus</i>	Big Sandy Crayfish	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	STREAMS (HOBBS 1989).									
Estill	Insects	<i>Pseudanophthalmus exoticus</i>	Exotic Cave Beetle	H / SOMC	G1 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
Estill	Fishes	<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.									
Estill	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	8	2	0	0	0
	Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.									
Estill	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus</i>	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G4T2 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	THE VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT IS A CAVE-DWELLING SPECIES THAT HAS BEEN SELDOM REPORTED ANYWHERE BUT IN A CAVE. THE SPECIES WILL USE SMALL ROCKHOUSES AND OTHER PROTECTED SITES ALONG CLIFFLINES, ESPECIALLY FOR SUMMER ROOSTING AND MATERNITY SITES.									
Estill	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	6	1	0	0	0
	Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.									
Estill	Mammals	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	LARGELY FORESTED AREAS.									
Estill	Communities	<i>Appalachian mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0